The Intelligencex.

OFFICE: No. 15 Quincy Street.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Delogates:

As the Chief Executive of the State, I

People.

I proceed as required by the Constitution, to communicate to you, as briefly as
t can, the condition of the State, and to
recommend such legislation as will, in my
opinion, promote the general welfare.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The Governor expresses the hope that
measures may be promptly inaugurate
by the new administration of West Virginia "for the speedy and final adjustment
the differences existing between the

As required by the act of the Legisla-ture of February 26, 1869, I had the books, papers, and other property belonging to the State, removed from the city of Wheeling to the seat of government at Charlestop, Kanawha county, on the 1st day of April, 1870. In this the citizens of Charleston afforded me very much in the transportation of the property, and

in their power, and aided me very much in the transportation of the property, and in securing comfortable offices for the several departments until the Capitol building should be ready for occupancy.

I think it but just to make particular mention of the fact, that the Bank of the West in Charleston, gave the entire building, heretofore occupied by it, for the use of a number of the State officers, free of cost until the capitol was completed: cost, until the capitol was completed; ton furnished a portion of its building to the State Treasurer for the same length of time, also without compensation; while the authorities of St. John's P. E. Church gave the free use of their school room for the State Library.

The capitol building was completed

and formal delivery thereof made to the authorities of the State, on the 20th day of December last, and it was immediately December last, and it was immediately cupied by the State officials. It is, as a cannot fail to observe, a neat, combilious, and substantial structure, and lects much credit upon the public spird citizens under whose management it accurance and included.

was commenced and finished.

I did not feel that I had authority un der the act aforesaid to purchase new fur niture and other materials necessary to fit up the rooms in the building in appropriate style. It needs no argument to satisfy you, that the present old and worn out articles in the hals of the two Houses, and in the different executive offices, should be replaced by others of a more modern convenient and substantial kind

A full exhibit of the financial condition of the State will be found in the reports of the Auditor and Trensurer, which are herewith transmitted. From these it will of the Auditor and herewith transmitted. From these it will be seen that the balance remaining in the Treasury, October 1st, 1869, \$66,167 10

Amount received during the 567,321 11

Amount expended during the year

ing of the finances; but still does not set forth the whole amount in the Treasury. To do this there must be added to To do this there must be added to the above balance the invested irreducithe above balance the invested irreducible school fund, amounting to \$229,800 making the amount of funds actually in the State Treasury at the beginning of the present fiscal year . \$442,775 58

The Auditor estimates the receipts and expenditures for the current year as follows:

Expenditures
Leaving a balance in the Treasury subject to appropriation at the end of the year, of
The financial condition of The financial condition of the State may be regarded as satisfactor y. A number of the buildings for our public institutions are now finished and paid for, and tions are now finished and paid for, and the remainder are rapidly approaching completion, and payment has also been made upon these as far as the work has progressed. Since the formation of the State, we have expended upon these public structures nearly one million of dollars; and have raised during the same period by local taxation, and paid out for nurchains school property and building.

vided in its Constitution, Article VIII, Section 5, that, "An equilable proportion of the public depot of the Constitution in Target Interest your attention to the public depot of the Constitution in Target Interest your attention to the VIII, and the principle of the Constitution in Target Interest your attention to the United States and the Seguing Interest in the area as soon as may be agreed upon to determine the variety of the States, and the Seguing Interest in the area as soon as may be agreed upon to determine the variety of the States, and the Seguing Interest in the American States, was already to the States, and the Seguing Interest in the American States, and redeem the principal state in the American States, and redeem the principal states in the American States, and redeem the principal states in the American States, and redeem the principal states in the American States, and redeem the principal states in the American States is and the Seguing Interest in the American States is and the Seguing Interest in the American States is an enduring one.

As to the mode of settlement I determine the variety has considered in the proposal states of the View of the Seguing Interest in the American States, who action, shall be final the consideration of the Security of th Delegate:

As the Chief Executive of the State, I extend to you a most cordial welcome to the seat of government; and in doing so, I may be permitted to express the hope, that the session upon which you are just entering may be one in which harmony, wise counsels, and a generous charity will negrowth and development of the material interests of the State, and secure the properity of its complete restoration to the United States and each of the State, including ability to contract, suspended. No adjustment, therefore, could be made until her full and complete restoration to the United States and each of the State, including ability to contract, suspended. No adjustment, therefore, could be made until her full and complete restoration to the United States. and advance the prosperity of its complete restoration to the Union. If for

ginia "for the speedy and final adjustment of the differences existing between the State it controls and the old mother common wealth from whose side she was torn without even the semblance of law or precedent." I sincerely hope you may, in your wisdom, devise some plan for "the speedy and final adjustment" mentioned by the Governor of Virginia, even it good should not regard his affirmation in reference to the origin of West Virginia as should not regard his affirmation in reference to the origin of West Virginia as conclusive, or the language which he selects to enforce it the most persuasive. As to the mode of settlement the Governor says: "Let each State select one disinterested arbitrator, and the two thus selected, a third, to whom the whole subject shall be submitted, and their finding to be final and binding upon the two to be final and binding upon the two States. This is a fair and equitable mode of adjustment, and if tendered by you, I cannot but believe that West Virginia will promptly accept it. If she refuse, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have exhausted all honorable you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have exhausted all honorable means to obtain a settlement, and then you will be amply justified in seeking your remedy through the only instrumentality remaining to you-the Supreme Court of the United States." This is to say, if our State refuse to accept the mode of settlement named by the Commonwealth of Virginia, then that State will be amply justified in seeking her remedy in the highest judicial tribunal in the country. I do not think the Legislature should be influenced either to adopt or to reject the plan of settlement by arbitration, because of the somewhat positive style in which it is here urged. If you should decide in favor of some other mode, there is no good reason to apprehend that, in consequence, a resort will be had to legal proceedings; nothing has transpired yet in relation to this question, nor is anything likely to occur soon, if wise counsels prevail, that will justify Virginia and West Virginia in sacrificing friendship and money in a costly law suit. If our State is tound to owe any portion of the public is found to owe any portion of the public debt after a fair adjustment, it will be paid to the utermost farthing. But the au-thorities of Virginia may as well under stand that we will not be driven by a menace into any arbitrary plan of settle

In my last annual message to the Legis an early adjustment of this debt upo fair and equitable terms." Soon after, as I anticipated, the State was restored t I anticipated, the State was restored to her place in the Union, and within a few days preceding the close of the last session of the Legislature, three distinguished citizens of Virginia, approinted by the Governor of that State, came to the seat of government to confer with the authorities in regard to the settlement of the public debt. I at once communicated the fact of their arrival and the purpose of their \$600,370 (00 of their arrival and the purpose of their 539,997 (80 mission to the two Houses, A Joint compared to confer with these commissioners, and subsequently, on the last day of the session, a joint resolution of the State was passed by the Legislature, authorizing the Governor to appoint three resimble institution of the State, one from each in for, and Congressional district, to treat with the paragraphic authorities of the State of Victoria on the authorities of the State of Virginia on the authorities of the State of Virginia on the subject of a proper adjustment of the public debt of that State. The resolution fixed the compensation of the commissioners, but in the hurry of business incident to the closing hours of the seasion, no provision was made, either in the resolution itself or in the general appropriation bill, to meet the expenses that must necessarily be incurred by the commissioners.

The Review of Virginia is a large and the company of the company o

that when a plan of adjustment shall have been agreed upon, the prospects are that we shall be in a fair condition to pay our portion of the debt, should we be lound liable for any part of it. It is, therefore, highly probable that pensistent and permps successful efforts, by interested parties, would be made to induce arbitrators, not entirely familiar with the history of the debt and the peculiar circumstances under which it was created, to fasten an under which it was created, to tasten as under which it was created, to tasten an undue proportion of it upon West Virginia. As to the basis upon which a settlement should be made, I think there is but one that will be just to our State. It is that set forth in the ordinance of August 20, 1801, already referred to, and is in these words: "The new State shall take upon itself a just proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia, prior the first days of Junyary 1801 to be asto the first day of January, 1801, to be ascertained by charging to it all State expenditures within the limits thereof, and a
just proportion of the ordinary expenses
of the State government, since any part of
said debt was contracted, and deducting
therefrom the moneys paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth, from the
counties included within the said new
State, during the same period." This is
a plain and fair proposition, and, as it
seems to me, the only one upon which an
equitable adjustment can be made.

All these, however, are matters upon
which the judgment of the Legislature
should be passed, and therefore, I hope
the whole subject may receive from you
prompt- and careful examination, with a
view of bringing about, at an early day, to the first day of January, 1861, to be as-

view of bringing about, at an early day, some arrangement that will be just to creditors, and mutually satisfactory to the people of the two States.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL. You will find in the report of the Ad-utant General and exafficio Quartermaster Jeneral, a clear and comprehensive state-nent of the transactions in his Departnent during the year. I would call special attention to what is said in the re-port in reference to a modification of the militia law. I am clearly of the opinion that there can be no efficient military or-ganization obtained in the State except through the volunteer system, properly encouraged by the Legislature.

The gratifying announcement is made that the Soldiers' Record is completed. Attention is also called to the fact that while the law makes it the duty of asses-

while the law makes it the duty of assessors to enroll the names of all persons sors to enroll the names of all persons subject to military duty, and fixes their compensation for doing so, yet no appro-priation was made at the last session of the Legislature to pay them. It will, therefore, be necessary to correct this oversight in the next appropriation bill Other matters relating to the military

The Adjutant General expresses the opinion that, as the Soldiers' Record is finished, and many other duties connected with his office, growing directly or re-motely out of the war, are much less than formerly, that the office of Adjutant General might be abolished, and the dules pertaining to it discharged by one of the other State officers. As a matter of economy, I think this thould be done.

I have the pleasure of laying before you the report of the General Superinten-dent of Free Schools. It will be found an unusually interesting document, ex-hibling very clearly and ably, not only the advantages, but the defects of the common school system as it exists in the

Since the establishment of popular edu-Since the establishment of popular-edu-cation amongst us, its growth has been steady and permanent, and it may now be regarded as a part of our fixed policy, and justly so; for whatever merit may be fairly claimed for other agencies designed to promote the public good, free school education, stripped of party politics, sec-tionalism, and sectarianism; is, and must continue to be, the chief element of our

made upon these as far as the work lass repressed. Since the formation of the State. The resolution of the State. We have captured the state of the State of the Command the State of the Command the State of S

On the 16th day of March, 1870, G. S. McFadden, Esq., resigned his position as Superintendent of the Penitentiary, a place he had occupied since the location of the institution at Moundsville, and the duties of which he discharged with ability and energy. The Board of Public Works appointed Colonel William B. Cartis to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation. That gentleman immediately entered upon the performance of his duties, and has acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of the Board. There can be no better man for this difficult and responsible office. In consequence of susresponsible office. In consequence of sus-pended navigation and the difficulty re-sulting therefrom in the transmission of the mails, I did not receive the annual rethe mails, I did not receive the annual re-port of the Directors in time to examine its contents carefully. But you will find in it every detail necessary to give you a full knowledge of the management of the Penitentiary and of its present and future wante. During the pasty year, the Warden's building has been put under roof. One hundred and twelve cells are your faithed, one they of them having. roof. One hundred and twelve cells are now finished, one tier of them having been built during the year. If means are furnished, the whole number, 224, can be completed by the 1st of April next. There are 114 convicts in the Penitentiary, two of whom are females. In the prosecution of the work upon the building the Directors were compelled to contract a debt of

cure more effectually the convicts, and to avoid the heavy expense necessary to keep up so large a guard as is now em-ployed. For these purposes a liberal ap-propriation will be necessary.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. The report of the Directors of this in-stitution, which I have the honor to lay before you, gives a detailed and satisfac-tory, account of its management, and the progress of the work upon the building during the year, as well as plans, esti-mates, and valuable suggestions in relation to future corrections. to future operations.

The number of patients in the Hospital

202; since that time 42 have been admitted, and 37 have been discharged, or have died. The number in the hospital at the time of making the present report was 207. The whole number under treatment during the year was 214; the average daily number 203. The general health of the patients was good throughout the year.

The centre building of the Hospital, 130 feet in length 73 in width and four stories.

feet in length, 72 in width and four stories in height, was at the time of making the present report, approaching completion, and is, perhaps, by this time occupied. This building will accommodate 43 additional patients, and also the Superintendent and his family. The Hospital can then accommodate 250 patients.

A very clear and comprehensive statement of the finances of the institution is given in the report of the Directora. They feet in length, 72 in width and four stories

ment of the finances of the institution is given in the report of the Directora. They ask that hereafter all appropriations for current expenses of the Hospital, and for the transportation of patients, shall run from the time they are made, to the 1st day of March, in the succeeding year, instead of, as at present, running only until the 30th day of September, the end of the fiscal year. This is a valuable suggestion, not only as relating to the appropriations for this institution, but to all other State appropriations, and merits careful consideration.

Notwithstanding the fact, that the cen-

insane in private families, and in the jails throughout the State, not provided for as should be. Hence the Directors urg

lic spirited citizens who make this munificent offering, and also to the people of Romney for their hearty co-operation in the inauguration of the institution, and their assistance in its successful working thus far.

The building has been fitted up to accommodate only the number of pupils provided for in the present law. The bill for the establishment of this institution, a first presented in the Legislature, was

as first presented in the Legislature, was intended only for the benefit of the blind commodations were too limited for both

classes.
It it be the intention of the Legislature to be the mention of the beginning to provide for the education of all the deaf and dumb and the blind children of school age in the State, it will be necessary to enlarge the building and increase the appropriation.

The Regents estimate that \$40,000 will be necessary to carry on the institution

BLIND, AT STAURION, VIRGINIA.

As will be seen from a brief statement
by the principal of the above institution,
which I lay before you, we are indebted
to it the small balance of five hundred
dollars, for the care of a few pupils from
this State, before their removal to the West Virginia institution at Romney. Our deaf, dumb, and blind have always Our deal dumo, and sima have always been well cared for, and at very low rates, at this most excellent institution, and I am sure you will not healtate to insert in the appropriation bill the small amount remaining due.

STATE VACCINE AGENT.

The State vaccine agent condenses in at the time of the last annual report, was one report, made this year, a statement of 202, since that time 42 have been admitted, the duties he has performed from the time and 37 have been discharged, or have died. The number in the hospital at the time. The report will be found interesttime. The report will be found interest-ing and instructive, as it relates to an im-portant branch of the public health, and shows the means which may be adopted to prevent, the spread of one of the most de-structive maladies with which the human maladies with which the human family is afflicted. The probable number of persons vaccinated; the importance of vaccination; and many useful directions and timely suggestions in relation to the whole subject, are embodied in this excellent paper.

ent paper.

The Legislature at its last session failed to make an appropriation to pay the State agent his salary, and as the compensation fixed by law is but trilling for the Tabor performed, there should be no hesitation, it seems to me, in providing for its pay-

SOLDIERS' CEMETERY AT GRAFTON. SOLDIERS CENETERY AT ORAPTON.

In my annual message to the Legislature in 1870, I called attention to the fact that I had received a communication from the Secretary of War, asking the consent of the Legislature to the purchase, by the United States, of the National Soldiers Cemetry at Grafton. No flaid faction was taken in the matter. In a communication of the secretary of the

the hands of the members of the Legisla-ture. The Board recommend that the ol-fice of Superintendent of the improve-ment be abolished, and ask that they, in-stead of the Board of Public Works, be authorized to appoint the collectors on the improvement. I am of opinion that these alterations in the law should be

The improvement of this river should The improvement of this river should receive particular attention. It is the natural outlet to all the region of country drained by its waters and those tributary to it. But, what is of still greater importance, it is destined at no distant day to be the principal connecting link in a continuous water-line from the great west to the castern sealour.

of whom are females. In the prosecution of the work upon the building the Directors were compelled to contract a debt of \$7,000, for which it will be necessary to make provision in the general appropriation bill. The duties imposed by law upon the Directors and Superintendent of this institution are numerous and difficult; but though many obstacles had to be overcome they have been very successful in the management of the affairs committed to their charge.

The Pengents estimate that \$40,000 will be necessary to carry on the institution of the Legislature shoulding, make up the deficiency of the previous to this institution are numerous and difficult; but though many obstacles had to be overcome they have been very successful in the management of the affairs committed to their charge.

The Pengents estimate that \$40,000 will be necessary to carry on the institution of the Legislature at its last session, to the necessity of some legislation in regard to this important horoughfare; but no final action was taken by a small an appropriation as the board could ask or the Legislature should give. Those afflicted children of the State have been replicated children of the State have been were successful. Those afflicted children of the State have been legislation in regard to this important horoughfare; but no final action was taken by a small an appropriation as the board of the state is in market to this necessary to carry on the institution of the Legislature at its last session, to the necessity of some legislation in regard to this important boroughfare; but no final action of the the necessity of some legislation in regard to this important boroughfare; but no final action of the the previous of the transmitted to the previous served in our State is in much be repaired to the necessity of some legislation in regard to this inspiration of the State is in market to this previous to the legislature shoulding, in reference to it. That portion of the ordinary to this alternative board of the state is in metal to this

The seventh annual report of the State Commissioner of Immigration, like his previous ones, is replete with practical ideas on the subject of which it treats. The report speaks encouragingly of the gradual disappearance of that narrow notion which has heretofore stood so much in the way of our progresses a projudice. in the way of our progress, a prejudice which regards capital and labor from abroad as innovations, and looks upon abroad as innovations, and loogs upon every new comer with suspicion. The re-marks of the Commissioner on the sub-ject of land speculators and land titles, deserve particular attention, as also do those concerning the necessity of State action on the matter of immigration, and the importance of the hearty co-operation on the part of our citizens in assisting the immigrant by material aid and kindly welcome.

welcome.

All our interests demand the adoption of a policy which shall liberally encourage immigration, both from foreign countries and from the other States of the Union.

Such a policy is indispensable to our Such a policy is indispensable to our growth; without it we cannot hope to se cure any considerable share of the im-mense tide of population constantly flow-ing into the United States from other ma-tures or of that passing from the older to ing into the United States from other na-tions, or of that passing from the older to the newer States of the Union. The ad-vantages to immigrants to be found in our State are of the most decided character, and would be certain to arrest attention if properly placed before them. But these advantages are comparatively unknown,

and must remain so unless a more vigorous policy be adopted to induce their consideration by those seeking new homes.

The Legislature, at its last session,
placed at my disposal three hundred copties of the "West Virginia Hand-Book" for
distribution. Most of these were sent to
parties in other States making inquiry
concerning ours, and some to biffered. It the Secretary of War, asking the consent of the Legislature to the purchase, by the United States, of the National Soldiers' Cemetery at Grafton. No final action was taken in the matter. In a communication addressed to me, August 10, 1870, by the present Secretary of War, the request is renewed, in compliance, as he says, with section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to establish and to protect national cemeteries," approved July 1st, 1870. I see no objection togiving the consent as requested, and respectfully recommend that it be granted without further delay.

ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

I lay before you the annual report of G. L. Crammer, Esq. Trustee for West Virginia, of the Antietam National Cemetery only lacks the head boards for the graves, promised by the General Government, to give harmony and completeness to the grounds. Four thousand "five hundred file the large of the soft of the service he has leaved the second of the service he has leaved to the state of the soft of the service he has leaved to the state of the service he sent to the service he has leaved to the state of the service he serv

costs.

I again respectfully urge upon the Leg-islature the necessity of an appropriation to compensate counsel for efficient service rendered defending these suits.

JEFFERSON AND BERKELEY COUNTIES. The suit pending in the Supreme Court of the United States to decide whether Virginia or West Virginia shall exercise Jurisdiction over the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley, is yet undecided. The case is one of very great importance to the State, involving as it does, the right to the possession of two of its best counties. The case came up in its order on the first Tuesday in December last, but for some the principal connecting link in a case where the principal connecting link in a case was a seasor of the case came up in its order on the mass of the strice until there is an absolute certainty that it will pass into the hands of responsible capitalists, who will give the strongest guarantees that the improvements upon it shall be made comments upon it shall be made to pass over its waters.

It alled the attention of the Legislature at its last session, to the necessity of some at its last session, to the necessity of some legislation in regard to this important in the case.

CODE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

part of the index to the Coulous west Virginia, together with the preliminary, matter intended for that work, was placed in the hands of the Public Printer. I am assured that, although it comes at the time when the most of the State printing is to be done, it will be promptly printed and the work bound and in all respects

The Code when finished will make a compact and neat volume. The work of preparing it was considerable, much greater than is commonly supposed, and has been well done. The publication was made under the superintendence of the Clerk of the House of Delegates, and the lattice has been performed with diligence. duty has been performed with diligence and care, while the work of the Public Printer is all that could be desired, and has invariably been promptly done.

right of citizens of the United States to convention is necessary converted on under color of authority of the United States, were potent in preventing their duties under the State law. Besides, the opinion had become prevalent that the policy inaugurated at the last session of the Legislature, looking to the enfranchisement of persons who had been identified with the rebellion, would be little less than a public citation. The pretext that a convention is necessary to amend the constitution so as to any to amend the constitution so as to opinion had become prevalent that the policy inaugurated at the last session of the Legislature, looking to the enfranchisement of persons who had been identified with the rebellion, would be little less than a public citation. The pretext that a convention is necessary to amend the constitution so as to opinion for a time succeeding the prevalent of the present of the constitution of the prevalent of the preva passed by the present one, and soon after

passed by the present one, and soon after ratified by the people. In anticipation of this event there was a very general "leting up" in many counties in regard to the restrictions placed upon this class of our citizens.

There ought certainly to be some means devised by the Legislature to protect the rights of legal voters, and to preserve the purity of elections. A fair registration law is regardled by many as the most effective measure for this purpose, but if the one in present upon our statute books cannot be so modified as to be more strictly enforced heresiter, than was possible at the recent general election, the sooner it is repealed altrogether the better. If is exertable more desirable to have no law at all upon the subject, than to have one that is Constitution becomes necessary, it may be

The Legislature, at its last session, pass or rejection, in the manner prescribed in gration will not fall to receive attention at your present session, and that you will not adjoint resolution proposing to mencal the instrument itself. This mode has the not adjoint resolution, so as to strike out advantage of avoiding sudden and violent disfranchises persons who gave voluntary advantages which must result from giving aid to the rebellion, and to further amend to it substantial encouragement.

The Legislature, at its last session, pass or rejection, in the manner prescribed in the instrument itself. This mode has the advantage of avoiding sudden and violent distances in Article III, section 1, which is advantage which must result from giving aid to the rebellion, and to further amend to find the instrument itself. This mode has the divariance of avoiding sudden and violent mode and advantage of avoiding sudden and violent divariance of a first present succession.

are or such a character as to justify the holding of a convention must necessarily entail upon the people. It is safe to say that the Constitution has not been poperation sufficiently, long to determine how far its provisions, generally, are adapted to the wants of the public. Most of these previous which have less that of those provisions, which have been tested have met with very general approval and are just beginning to be understored and further experiment; it is believed, will demonstrate that most of those which have not been thus thoroughly tried will be found to work could would read to the found to work could would be found to work could be found to work to w

The present Constitution is not the work of a single political party; the leading and active members of the convention which framed it were not only among the most gifted men in the State, many of them

to hold one—to elect delegates thereto, and the third to ratify or reject the work of the convention. An ordinary State election, including the amount expended in each county, costs about \$20,000; the is to be done, it will be premptly printed and the work bound and in all respects completed without unnecessary delay.

The Code when finished will make a complete and unit require. The work of the three elections, makes \$100,000 and the outlay could not stop here. An extra session of the Legislature would become indispensable to enact laws to conform to the new or amended constitupublication of a new code of laws, before the present one, prepared at great expense is fairly placed in the hands of our citizens has invariably been promptly done.

REGISTRATION LAW.

Considerable difficulty was experienced during the past year in securing the proper execution of so much of chapter III, Code of West Virginia, as provides for in registration of the qualified voters of the State. In most of the counties, I have reason to believe, the law was fairly executed; in a few rigidly; while in others it was disregarded to such an extent that almost the entire male population of the requisite age, who desired to do so, were permitted to register without much regard to other qualifications, and the control of the requisite age, who desired to do so, were permitted to register without much regard to other qualifications. It is apparent from this, that the cost of

for the prices of living which prevailed thring the war and for a time succeeding it. But the fact must not be overlooked that values are gradually dropping to the peace standard; that they will reach it in a brief time cannot be doubted; and when they do, the present salaries will be a fair compensation for the service to be rendered.

ficer cannot hope to be entirely successful. During all his time of service he has blabored almost without compensation; whether he shall continue to do so is for you to determine.

The Legislature, at its last session, passing the proposed amount through the Legislature and gration will not fall to receive attention at the last resolution proposing to amount the instrument itself. This mode has the